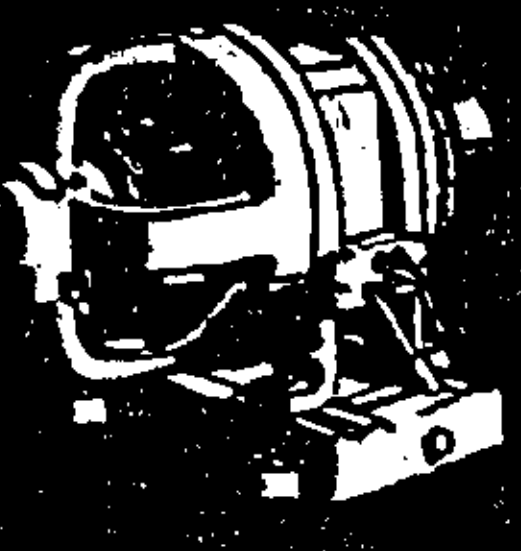


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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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No. 12,347

四拜禮

號三十月式英曆

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922.

日七十月正

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
336 PER ANNUM

THE "ROMA" DISASTER.

What Eye-Witnesses Saw.

(Reuter's Service.)

Norfolk, February 22.
Thousands of people witnessed the disaster to the ship Roma, which appears to have been filled with hydrogen gas of inflammable nature, with which it was previously led.
All accounts agree that the huge kite-like rudder slipped down on its side whilst the Roma was driving ahead at a high altitude at a good speed. The dirigible did not respond to the elevation lever upon which an officer pulled with his utmost power. The motors were cut off and sand ballast thrown out in a vain attempt to check the airship's descent. Two men leaped out just before the vessel struck, whilst others, when the craft was aground, dropped through doors, portholes and holes which they tore through the fabric sides. A moment later came the roar of an explosion and the vessel became a roaring furnace in which the others perished miserably. All efforts at rescue were futile owing to the terrific heat. Nothing was left of the airship except her twisted aluminium framework and six Liberty motors.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

General Smuts' Proposal.

London, February 22.
The strike commandos on the Rand are continuing their attempts to prevent the mines from working, but, despite intimidation, over a hundred additional men returned to work on the 21st inst. Great interest was shown in the opening of the debate in the House of Assembly at Cape Town on General Hertzog's motion for compulsory arbitration respecting the strike.
Mr. Borden, the Labour leader, accused the Government of siding with the mineowners by using the police for recruiting strikers. General Smuts said that General Hertzog's proposal was not acceptable, as it had been a failure in Australia. The only way to settle the dispute was by the appointment of an impartial board, which would report to Parliament.

Dynamite Explosions.

Johannesburg, February 22.
Six dynamite explosions occurred near the Springs, damaging the standards at the Victoria Falls power-station and cutting off the supply of power to the Fredrick Mine.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL QUIET.

Government Not Yet Returned to Capital.

London, February 22.
A message from Lisbon states that the situation is quiet. The Army has hitherto supported the Government. Part of the Republican Guard has started to surrender arms, but the Government has not returned to Lisbon.

Crisis Passed.

Lisbon, February 22.
The crisis has passed without bloodshed, and has apparently resulted at any rate in the temporary overthrow of the Republican Guard, which has pulled the party strings since the assassination of President Pires. The Government is returning to the capital, and the Chamber meets to-morrow.

THE SINN FEIN CONVENTION.

Agreement on the Preamble.

London, February 22.
The Ardennes delegates waited at the Convention two hours before their leaders appeared. Mr. de Valera was given an ovation on announcing agreement on the preamble, of which the stated object is to avoid a division in the Sinn Fein organisation, to give an opportunity to the Treaty signatories to draft a Constitution and to enable voters at an election to decide between a Republic and a Free State. The Dail is meanwhile continuing to function. The Ardennes is unanimously in agreement. There was boisterous enthusiasm at the Convention, but no speeches.

THE VALUE OF "URGENT" CABLES.

P.M.G. Against Abolition.

London, February 22.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Barnes, who urged the abolition of the "urgent" cable rate for cables, Mr. Kellaway said that the urgent service was introduced as the result of representations from commercial men, and while delay was abnormal and the urgent service was available to foreign countries, he did not think abolition would be to the interest of British cable users.

SALE OF EX-ENEMY SHIPS.

Lord Inchcape's Business Deals.

London, February 22.
Lord Inchcape is reported to have completed the sale of ex-enemy vessels on behalf of the Reparations Commission, totalling two and a half million tons, realising £20,000,000. The cost of disposal was only half a crown per £100 of the sum realised.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

King of Jugo-Slavia Engaged.

Bukharest, February 22.
The betrothal of Princess Mary of Rumania and King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia was officially celebrated at the Royal Palace at Corcovod yesterday.



Princess Mary of Rumania and King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia, the official celebration of whose betrothal is reported in to-day's telegrams.

SEIZURE OF FRENCH VESSEL.

Retaliatory Measures on Greek Ships Threatened.

Paris, February 22.
The Government has replied to the Greek Note regarding the seizure of the French steamer Espoir, threatening retaliatory measures on Greek vessels unless the Espoir is released with her cargo intact.
[The Espoir was seized on the ground that she carried contraband of war, and a Greek Note, in reply to a French protest, stated that the vessel would be released after discharging her cargo.]

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

French Negotiations with China.

Paris, February 22.
The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has adopted a report approving the opening of negotiations with China with the object of finding means of safeguarding the material and moral interests involved in connection with the Banque Industrielle.

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE FOR LONDON.

Rocketteller Foundation's Munificence.

London, February 22.
The Government has gratefully accepted the Rocketteller Foundation's offer of £2,000,000 towards building and equipping a school of hygiene in London.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS TO MEET AGAIN.

Paris, February 22.
According to the papers, M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George are soon to meet again in Paris to examine momentous problems, notably the German payment of reparations in kind and terms of the Genoa conference.—Havas.

ICEBOUND IN THE BALTIC.

Stockholm, February 22.
Eighteen steamers are icebound in the Baltic, some in a critical position. One has already been wrecked but the crew was rescued. A gale is blowing icebergs ashore.

INDIAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

Calcutta, February 22.
One hundred and sixty Non-Co-operation prisoners have been released from Faridpur Jail, upon signing certain undertakings.

VARISITY HOCKEY.

London, February 22.
The hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 2.

THE RUBBER SLUMP.

London, February 22.
The rubber market continues flat. Plantation rubber has reached the low record of 7 3/4 per lb.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

STRIKE SITUATION.

MASS MEETING IN CANTON.

Shanghai Houseboys as Strike-Breakers.

The position of the seamen's strike to-day is very much where it was yesterday. In some quarters it was expected that the delegates who took to Canton the Government's latest proposals would be back in Hongkong last night, but nobody arrived and this morning there were general expectations that the train arriving here just before tiffin would bring the delegates back.
We learn that a large mass meeting was held in Canton last night at which the latest proposals were considered. Subsequent to this the delegates were instructed regarding the nature of the reply. It is the receipt of that reply which is now awaited.

On enquiry this afternoon we learn that the seamen's delegates have come back to Hongkong by to-day's train, but up to the time of going to press there was no definite news as to the nature of the reply they had brought. There were, however, rumours that a fresh list of demands had been formulated and that a reply to these was to be demanded almost at once. We were unable to establish verification, although we made exhaustive enquiry. I was generally thought, however, that there would not be much improvement in the situation.

The Harbour Figures.

To-day there are 160 ships in harbour, representing 254,267 tons of shipping. The table according to nationality is as follows:—
British, 35 ships, 125,513 tons.
Chinese, 35 ships, 23,115 tons.
Japanese, 18 ships, 43,440 tons.
American, 13 ships, 27,531 tons.
Dutch, 3 ships, 9,068 tons.
French, 3 ships, 3,792 tons.
Norwegian, 9 ships, 9,383 tons.
Portuguese, 1 ship, 1,145 tons.
Siamese, 2 ships, 2,279 tons.
Swedish, 1 ship, 41 tons.

Since we went to press yesterday the B. and S. boat Kwangchow has gone back to Hoibow. It is interesting to record that she is manned by 17 European officers and supernumeraries, no Chinese being on board. The Van Cloon has not away to Swatow, taking passengers up from Singapore, whilst the Van Overstraten has left for Singapore taking a large number of deck passengers—ordinary Chinese labour coolies. The s.s. Prometheus has also left for Bangkok.

Empress Boat Gets Away.

The most interesting departure to-day has been the Empress of Russia, which went out to Junk Bay yesterday where she took on board a crew of northern seamen who were brought down by the Empress of Japan—the boat whose sudden departure from Shanghai for Hongkong caused something like a sensation in the northern port a few days ago. The Empress of Russia took with her many of the Shanghai people who had been down to Hongkong for the Races, among them being Mr. G. H. Potts, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Mr. F. R. Vids, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White, Mr. F. S. Elias, Mr. A. J. and Mrs. E. Hayim, and Mr. L. Moses.

Houseboys Being Recruited in Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, February 23rd.
An interesting feature of the shipping strike situation is that here in Shanghai houseboys employed in the homes of foreigners are being canvassed by the shipping agencies in their effort to recruit strike-breakers.

Interrupting Food Supplies.

Our Canton correspondent says that, despite the assurances contained in the recent note floated by the Commissioners of Customs, to the effect that in future the transit of provisions will not be interfered with by the strikers, the seamen are still active in interrupting supplies of fresh water, fish and vegetables. In this connection, it is reported that the Executive Department of the Seamen's Union, on learning that the cruise ship Kingkong

KOWLOON DOCK.

Final Dividend and Bonus.

Subject to final audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company will recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting the following allocation of the profit for the past year viz:—
To pay to shareholders a final dividend of \$3 per share and bonus of \$1 per share, making (with interim dividend of \$4 per share) \$8 per share for the year 1921.
To write off Buildings and Plant... \$919,191.43
To pay a Bonus to Staff... \$126,000.00
and carry forward to next year about... \$800,000.00

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-eighth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the Company on Friday, 3rd March, states:—
The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the interim dividend of \$50,000.00 paid in September last and including the balance of \$9,949.93 brought forward from 1920, is \$69,271.37, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To Place to Reserve Fund...	\$ 5,000.00
To Place to Equalisation of Dividend Account...	50,000.00
To Pay a bonus to staff...	4,084.63
To Bonus to Mr. C. Klinekorn...	15,000.00
To Pay a final Dividend of \$1 per share...	60,000.00
To Bonus of \$1 per share...	50,000.00
And to carry forward to the credit of next year's account...	11,186.74

Consulting Committee.—Mr. J. H. Wallace resigned on leaving the Colony, and Mr. P. A. Cox was invited to take his place on the Consulting Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. A. O. Lang, P. A. Cox and H. P. White, retired, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lin-teat & Davis for Mr. F. Maitland and by Mr. H. Percy Smith, Messrs. Lin-teat & Davis and Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, eligible for election.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

had left Whampoa to cruise off Lintin, wired to Commander Wu at the Bocca Tigris Forts, asking him to investigate matters, as they feared fish was being exported by the cruiser. The commander has replied stating that the cruiser had no cargo aboard.

The Imprisoned Ex-President.

A further report by our Canton correspondent is that the constable who was shot by the former President of the Seamen's Union, when the latter resisted arrest on a charge of murdering his wife, has succumbed. The accused, who has been in police custody, has now been removed to the prison and has been called on by many prominent persons.

Seamen Thrashed.

A Chinese who has arrived in Hongkong from Shaki, in the Heungshan district, states that a number of farmers were loading vegetables on to a junk bound for Hongkong when they were stopped by a number of men, said to be members of the Seamen's Union, who carried away a considerable quantity of the cargo. The farmers, greatly enraged, returned to the spot, accompanied by scores of villagers, and gave the seamen a sound thrashing, two being seriously injured.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Brief Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council, over which H. E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presided was held to-day. There were also present:—
The Hon. Mr. Claud Dorey, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., U.S., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chau Pak.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.
The Hon. Mr. Chow Stou-son.
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk of Councils.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 2) was adopted. The Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for police supervision of certain persons passed the second and third readings. The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend further the Opium Ordinance, 1914, was read a second time.

In committee, Mr. Lau Chau-pak referred to the fact that the Ordinance stated that where two people were found smoking opium the place was presumed to be a divan. He wanted to know what would happen in the case of hotels, restaurants and business houses where smoking took place.

The Attorney General said these places under the present law came within the definition of a divan, but no action had been taken against them and it was not proposed to alter the policy. Mr. Pollock pointed out that under the old Ordinance a place where men smoked and left the opium dross for the proprietor was regarded as a divan.

After further discussion, consideration of the Bill was adjourned for the next meeting. This concluded all the public business, the Council then considering the Jurors List for 1922 in camera.

CHINESE NEWS.

A Peking telegram states that it is reported that the President has requested Tso Kwan and Chang Jik-in to come to Peking together for the purpose of negotiating on the present political situation.

Another Peking telegram is to the effect that owing to Wu Fajou detaining the salt revenues in Hankow, the various Powers have decided on joint action to protect the creditors' rights.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Sales of Crown Land at Coronation Road, Kowloon, and also at Pokfulam will be held at the P.W.D. Offices on Monday next.—Page 4.

"The Passion Flower," featuring Norma Talmadge, is the special picture at the Coronet to-night, whilst at the Kowloon Theatre Dorothy Dalton is to be seen in "Hard-Boiled." There is also a Chaplin film.—Page 4.

Consignees of cargo by the City of Simla are informed that their cargo is being carried on to the north, pending a settlement of the local labour question.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 3 1/2 d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.87; Temperature—66°; Humidity—87%.
Lightning—No trace.
Lightning time is 4.45 p.m.

NOTICE

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Sold only on merit

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climate and guaran-
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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPHANDLERS AND
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INSIST ON GETZBEST



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

ALLEGED ANTI-FOREIGN SENTIMENT.

Chinese Said to be Dissatisfied
Over Shantung.

Led by the merchant guilds of Shantung, Shanghai and other important centres, also by student bodies, a storm of protest is sweeping through China over the results of the Washington conference, especially the Shantung agreement, which is stated to entrench Japan in that province, says a report from Shanghai.

This is resulting in an increase of anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese, some of whom resort to plain speaking. Notable among these is Dr. C. T. Wang, who as chief delegate to the Versailles conference prevented the signing of the treaty because of the Shantung award. Dr. Wang is a Yale graduate, a Christian and a big Y. M. C. A. benefactor, and has heretofore been extremely friendly toward America. His change of sentiment is typical of the better mind among the Chinese.

Dr. Wang tried to speak in a restrained manner to an American Press correspondent, but holds that China has again been betrayed, with America influenced by Japan and Great Britain sacrificing China's friendship in an eleven-hour effort to get the inter-power treaties ratified by the Senate.

"There are two important factors regarding our protest of the Shantung award," said Dr. Wang. "The first is how far America would go to back China's right to Shantung. The second is how far can we go ourselves. Shantung should have been returned to China, but that is out of the question under the treaty signed at Washington. The irritations between Japan and China will continue as before."

"It is a matter of common knowledge how Japan is intriguing in China, and this requires no comment from me. The Chinese see no evidence that Japan is in a repentant mood in spite of the suave promises made in Washington."

"China must work out her own salvation independently of the powers."

"I have refrained from any criticism of America since my return from Versailles, but you know as well as I how many disappointments America has given China. She has done us no bodily harm, has grabbed no territory, but how often, after first promising assistance, has she failed us at the critical moment, with the needed help not forthcoming."

"I do not wish to criticize, but facts are facts. We must face the situation alone; so now China must first put her house in order before seeking outside influence."

"Upon the unification of China, I would bend every energy. How can China unify herself with Japan entrenched in Shantung and Manchuria? I answer, there are still provinces where Japanese influence is not felt. With these as a starting point we must begin our work."

"Instead of working from the central government downward, we must work from the provinces upward. If we start right other provinces will join the unification movement."

"I dislike very much mentioning Japan particularly, for there are other nations which I shall not mention which are working assiduously, though not so openly, for the disintegration of China. But the United States is not one of them."

"I don't wish to say the following in criticism, but here is the view you will find among all the better class of Chinese. It is that at the last moment a number of treaties were rushed through at Washington designed chiefly with the idea of ensuring Senate ratification of the inter-power treaty. I do not wish to throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery, so will withhold comment."

"China has got to work out her own problem in order to avoid further disappointments. China is too vast for a centralized government; she should have centralized legislation but decentralized administration."

"The central government should have direction over foreign affairs, defence, legislation, taxation, communications. These should be the sum total of national control. All other matters should be administered locally. On this basis China must work out her salvation. Foreign influence fails us. We must look only to ourselves."

THE POPULAR CAPE

BY MARIAN HALE

The newest capes from Paris range from the voluminous effects which are adaptable to the attenuated Rossetti type of woman, to the straight-lined models.

But one thing is most essential for every woman to remember—she must drape the cape about her figure to be really artistic and effective. There is nothing worse than a long cape that "just hangs."

A handsome model is of blue mervella with an original cut permitting deep bands of fur above the armholes to resemble cuffs.

Another model shows the material gathered on a small yoke.

Still another, illustrated here, has handsome embroidery of grey on the blue mervella, and a high astrakhan collar.



CHINA LOSES AT WASHINGTON.

Declares Mr. Eugene Chen.

Repeating the charge that China has been betrayed at the Washington conference, Mr. Eugene Chen, spokesman for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, made the following statement to a Shanghai interviewer:

"China has failed America has been bamboozled and Japan has won."

Dealing especially with Shantung but also including the twenty-one demands, enforced with the exception of group five, which was once again abandoned, he asks the American people to try to save China from Japan, since the Peking government is important and Sun Yat-sen's government unrecognized.

"In principle and in certain important details, Japan has been offering China the same Shantung settlement consummated at Washington ever since the treaty of Versailles. The Chinese people have persistently rejected such a settlement because it involves China's acceptance of the shameful Japanese retention of the status quo."

"In 1915 an American college professor sought to impose a similar settlement upon China at Versailles and the American public justly repudiated him. Today at Washington a corporation lawyer dragoons an illegal and unrepresentative ruling body in Peking to accept the same settlement. The facts are now before the American people in senate assembled. China expects America to do her duty."

"Remember this. The Shantung questions have arisen out of the efforts of Japan to dominate that province since the outbreak of the war in 1914. She has sought to compass this domination by control of the railway passing through the heart of the province and by establishing a Japanese settlement at Tsingtao, the provincial gateway. It is to be noted that in the Washington pact Japan has peremptorily refused any arrangement which terminates her connection with that railway. In fact the pact continues Japan's railway connections. Therefore for a maximum of fifteen years the province will be subject to Japan."

"Until the line is completely redeemed a Japanese traffic manager remains, which means that Japanese control will continue and the Japanese interests will be served."

"It is also to be observed that this Japanese control synchronizes with the period that much precedes the restoration of European normalcy. In these fifteen years an explosion in Europe must react on the Far East, since Europe's warring furnish Japan's opportunity in Asia. Remember also that Japan has been operating this railway for seven years without paying a single copper of interest on the capital invested, while during that period no

DESTITUTE CHINESE STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

Appeal to President Hsu.

The Chinese students studying in France have sent a petition to President Hsu Shih-chang, setting forth the desperate straits they find themselves in because of the failure of the Peking Government to provide the funds promised to them for their studies in Europe.

Their allowances are now a few months in arrears, they declare in the telegram that is signed by the entire group in France, and the humiliation they are suffering brings shame not only upon themselves but upon the Chinese Government that is failing to support them. Some of them, they say, have been turned out of the educational institutions because of their failure to pay their tuition; others have been turned out by their landlord for not paying their rent, and others have been interfered with by the police.

TO THE PATRON OF LEARNING.

They point out to President Hsu Shih-chang, that he has the reputation of being a patron of learning and eager to advance the education of the Chinese youth. And yet here are the students in France suffering from want of the funds that were promised for their education. They remind the President that he also received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Paris for his interest in education, and yet the small sum of two hundred thousand dollars allotted to the education of Chinese students in Europe is not being paid.

They urge the President to send communications to the provincial authorities to get them to remit funds at once by cable so that the "face" as well as the well-being of the Chinese students will be saved.

earnings exceeded the capital invested in construction.

"Under the terms of the armistice no belligerent was to recover the cost of any war operation, yet Japan is to receive from China 53,000,000 gold marks for what is admittedly Japan's war expenses."

"Regarding Tai gao, note that the most valuable and important sections have been transferred from the Japanese government to individual Japanese, who now retain the same as private property. Under extraterritoriality these Japanese are not amenable to the Chinese law but subject only to the Japanese law. Therefore a Japanese settlement exists at Tsingtao. The establishment of this settlement was one of the demands in the ultimatum which enforced compliance with the twenty-one demands."

"Regarding the coal mines, the joint operation proposed means that they will be effectively operated by the Japanese in their own interests."

"That senator utters a truism when he calls it 'the rape of Shantung.'"

NOTICE

SPALDING'S BOXING GLOVES

"THE INTERNATIONAL"

\$20.00 SET OF F.U.P.

SPECIAL BOYS GLOVES

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MEN'S 6 & 8 oz GLOVES.

\$12.75 SET.

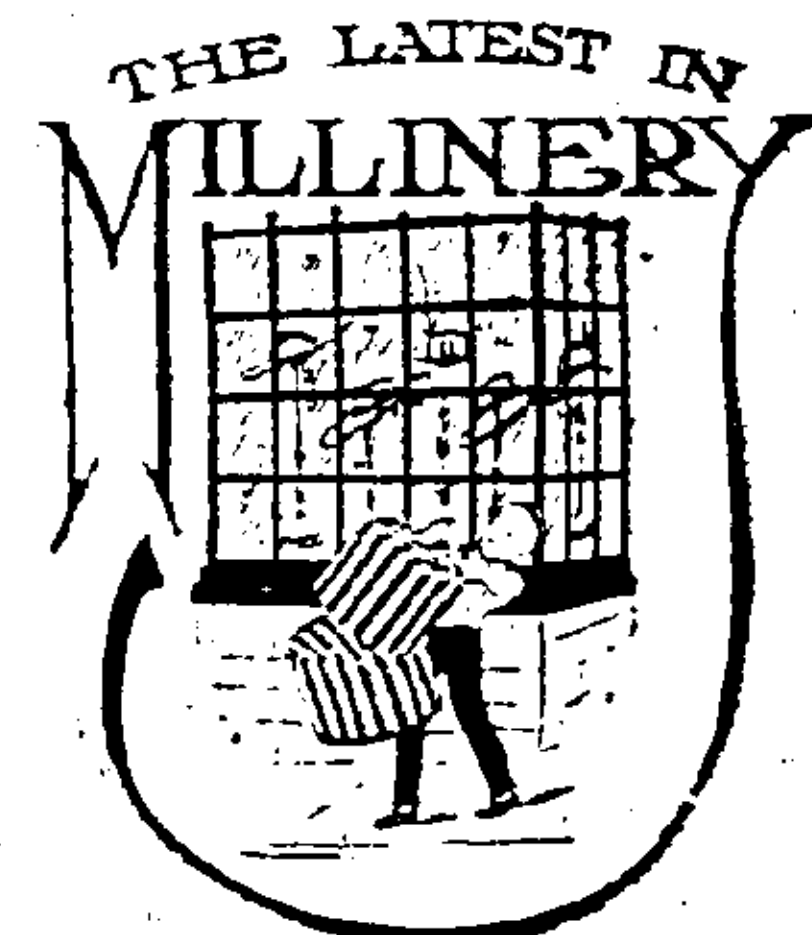
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NO TWO HATS ALIKE

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

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HONGKONG.

THE STORE OF THE EAST.

SHANTUNG SOLUTION BEST POSSIBLE.

Statement by China's Acting Premier.

In reply to questions of the representatives of the People's Foreign Relations Association of Peking, Dr. W. W. Yen (the Foreign Minister and acting Premier of China) is reported to have said that he was among those who were rather dissatisfied with the present solution of the Shantung controversy but that the settlement, such as it was, was far better than leaving the whole question in abeyance. The situation at Washington and the well known attitude of Britain and America had necessitated the reaching of some agreement and the present treaty was the best that the

Chinese delegates had been able to obtain.

The diplomatic atmosphere which was becoming more favourable to Japan had made it impossible for China to insist upon her original demand, the unconditional return of Kiaochow, and the difficulties facing the Chinese delegates had caused the present settlement of the Shantung question. Dr. Yen expressed himself as willing to adopt remedial measures that could be suggested.

He refused to answer questions about the relation of Liang Shih-yi to this question and his attitude toward the Japanese, saying that he would readily answer anything concerning his ministry, but would not discuss political questions. He also refused to relate the rumour that the ministry's circular telegram on Shantung had not met with Cabinet approval.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Agents Wanted.—Leading Dutch Cigar Works and Exporters wish to appoint a first class firm to act as agent for their high-grade cigars. Interested parties please apply to Box No. 670 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—3 new Office Rooms in Central locality from 1st April—Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Des Voeux Road entrance.

TO LET.—For period of 2 months, 1st of March till 1st of May, complete furnished flat, 2 rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, pantry. Moderate terms—Apply Box No. 669 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Small flat partly furnished; Corner house. For seven months from April 1st. Rent moderate—Apply Box No. 668, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FOURTH DAY.

On Saturday, 25th inst. the first race will be started at noon.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

The Rev. C. B. Shann has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar with authority to sign on behalf of the University from February 23rd, to March 15th, 1922.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be closed on Monday 20th, Tuesday 21st, Wednesday 22nd and Saturday 25th inst.

By order of the Committee,
P. J. FALCONER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th Feb., 1922.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Edward Henry Ray and Percy James Falconer as Ship, Freight & General Brokers, under the style or name of Ray & Falconer was dissolved by mutual consent on 31st December, 1921.

E. H. RAY,
P. J. FALCONER.

E. H. Ray will continue to carry on business in his own name as Ship, Freight & General Broker.

E. H. RAY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Final Dividend declared for the year ending 31st December 1921 at the rate of Three Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Two Pounds Sterling per Old Share and Two Pounds Five Shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Fifteen Shillings per New Share is payable on and after the 20th day of February 1922, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. By Order of the Court of Directors
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong 18th. February 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per the S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong has been carried on in the vessel and is being retained on board until her return to Hongkong. Ports of call in the meantime are Shanghai, Kobe, Hakodate, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and steamer will also drydock at Yokohama. Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance, etc.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Pokfulam Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
1	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
2	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
3	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
4	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
5	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
6	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
7	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
8	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
9	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
10	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Coronation Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
1	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
2	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
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8	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
9	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40
10	1.00	147,260	1,472,600	0.40

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1922.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, February 20, 21, 22 & 25.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$12 per day. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong 11th Feb., 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races. A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members, Members' Wives and Families; tickets are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis. All tickets must be produced to gain admission.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned. No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1922.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday the 3rd day of March 1922 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That Article 103 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—
(a) By the insertion of "\$10,000" in the place of "\$8,000" in the fifth line thereof.
(b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$150,000, and a commission of ten per cent. per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum."

2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January 1922.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 15th day of Feb., 1922
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on Friday, the 3rd March 1922 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1922, until Friday, the 3rd March, 1922, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th. Feb., 1922.

CREDIT NATIONAL 1922.

ISSUE OF NEW BEARER BONDS REDEEMABLE IN 10 YEARS. Frs. 500.00

each bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum

Free of Tax
Reimbursable at holder's option as follows:—

On 1st Feb., 1924 for Frs. 500.00
" 1st. " 1927 " 507.50
" 1st. " 1932 " 525.00

No prizes
Price of Issue including 1st coupon due on 5th Feb., 1922, payable cash on application

Fr. 482
Subscriptions received at

Banque de l'Indo Chine,
Hongkong.

on or before February 28th., 1922.

BLUE BIRD.

Our Specialties:

HOME MADE CHOCOLATE

(Fresh Daily)

HOME MADE CANDY.

BEST ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES.

BLUE BIRD

182, Des Voeux Road, Central.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NEXT TOURNAMENT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1922.

at the THEATRE ROYAL

at 9.15 p.m.

Ten Round Featherweight Contest

A. B. Chadwick v. A. B. Hittle

Ten Round Middleweight Contest

O. S. Lewenden v. A. B. Duncan

Ten Round Catchweight Contest

Sto. P. O. Morgan v. Chief P. O. Callaghan

And three six round contests.

Booking at Moutries.

Members MONDAY, and TUESDAY, February 20th and 21st.

General Public WEDNESDAY, 22nd to SATURDAY, 25th.

USUAL PRICES.

OPEN NOVICES

COMPETITION FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, MARCH 31st and APRIL 1st, at the THEATRE ROYAL

Full particulars will be sent to all units of Army and Navy and Police. Others please apply to Hon. Secretary c/o Johnson, Stokes and Master.

NO ENTRANCE FEE

THE TACK KEE CLUB.

(Non-selling Cash Sweep)

HONGKONG DEBBY 1922

As the above has not been fully subscribed, the Directors have decided to cancel the same and to redeem all tickets.

Holders of tickets should apply to the above Club on the Race Course during the races. The place of payment thereafter will be advertised.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

For Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday. The favorite passenger steamer

PAI-WUN (Capt. Charles E. Page). Apply Tides, Cook and Sons or P. Hing Tai, 114, Wing Lok Street.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND GOLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd of Feb., to Tuesday, the 25th. February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.



CONFUCIUS' GRAVE VISITED.

Signs of Neglect.

It was about one o'clock in the morning when the mail train rolled into the Chu-Fou station in Southern Shantung. There was no available accommodation for foreigners, and by the kindness of the signallers I was allowed to sleep on a hard, wooden bench, from which I awoke at 6 a.m. It was still pitch dark when I climbed aboard the springless Peking cart that awaited me, and for which I paid two dollars for the round trip from the Chu-Fou station to the city and back, a distance of about 18 1/2 or six English miles, says a writer in the Shanghai Times.

This ancient city is the seat of the Kung Lin, or great Confucian burial ground, which I reached after a very uncomfortable journey over an alleged Chinese road. On reaching the west gate in the massive city wall we entered and traversed innumerable narrow and dirty streets, finally halting before a big gate set in an enormous wall, through which we were able to catch glimpses of huge glazed roofs, such as seen in the wonderful Forbidden City of Peking.

At the main gates one of the retainers of the temple offered to act as cicerone for the consideration of a few coppers, and his offer of assistance I gladly accepted. The first thing that struck me on entering was the glory of the colours here found and surpassing beauty of the architecture. Although the beauty of the temple and its approaches is undeniable, it is a beauty which calls rather than refreshes. Yet the sacred spot is full of interest and attraction, dotted here and there with redwood trees, the bases of some of which are surrounded with marble balustrades, said to have survived since the time of Confucius.

WONDERFUL COLUMNS. The Temple Halls themselves are profuse with wonderfully carved marble steps and columns, a striking testimony to the skill of some dead and forgotten craftsmen. I was at once struck with regret that the upkeep of this gorgeous memorial to Confucius had been so shamefully neglected, as one must confess, are most of the architectural wonders of this country. My guide took me through an almost interminable series of courtyards, each of which had to be opened with one of the bunch of huge keys that hung at his waist. In passing he explained to me some of the sights, telling me also to whom the buildings were dedicated.

The first of the Temple Buildings, called Ta Cheng Hien contained a life size statue of the great sage, and above the shrine were very flamboyant dedicatory inscriptions. To the right and left were images representing the most noted of the sage's disciples—Cheng Tsz, Meng Tsz, Yen Tsz, Chung Tsz and others. I noticed among other many beautiful things some cloisonne incense burners made during the time of Yung Cheng's reign in the Manchu dynasty. To the right and left of the shrine are tables standing for the ten thousand ages and eternal veneration of the sage, which when translated convey a wealth of imagery.

The second main building is in the rear and is also roofed with the Imperial glazed tiles. Inside are inscriptions which lead us to believe that the temple is dedicated to the wife of Confucius. In other respects this temple is typical of all others devoted to the teachings of Confucius, bare of idolatry.

The third main building is roofed with green tiles and contains records from the life of Confucius, inscribed on holy stones.

GREATEST BURIAL GROUND. Only four li away from this great memorial is the greatest of all Confucian burial grounds over 13 miles in circumference with an approach which consists of a fine avenue, a ruined marble bridge and the sacred arch. At this spot everyone has to dismount and walk as an act of reverence. In front of the grave of the great sage, which is marked simply with a mound of earth, is an enormous stone monolith and stone incense burner. Huge trees surround the grave, the whole environment of which is marked with an almost severe simplicity, in obedience to the wishes of the great sage himself. Similar simplicity marks the graves of his wife and son, and also of his grandson. Before the latter grave, however, two stone figures, representing officials, stand on guard.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, 25th February.

DINNER DANSANT

WILL HENDER

THE JAZZ KING.

INTRODUCING

MISS RITA SHIELD

(THE MELODY GIRL)

IN NEW JAZZ MELODIES.

Tables should be booked early.

A DAY OF HELP

will be held in

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL AND GROUNDS.

NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON,

on Tuesday, 7th March.

2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Lady Stubbs will perform the opening ceremony at 2.30 and H. E. Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., will preside.

The proceeds will be divided equally between the Hospital at Yunnanfu, and St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers.

FEATURES OF THE "DAY OF HELP."

Sale of Work, Bedouin Tent, Missionary Court, Brief Talks, Cinematograph Films.

Realistic Scenes of Indian Life. Choir of 200 Voices.

REFRESHMENTS.

SIR HENRY WOOD'S ORCHESTRA

on

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

L137-8-9 "LE CID" BALLET MUSIC IN 6 PARTS

L1706 (SHEPHERD'S HEY No. 4 SYMPHONY " 15

L1011 (LE PRINCE IGOR MARCH SYMPHONY ANTAR

L1405 (VALE DE LA REINE PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT

L1403 (LARGO IN G CROWNATION MARCH

L-379 (AVE MARIA FUNERAL MARCH OF MARIONETTES

L1378 (TANNHAUSER (VENUS BERG MUSIC) PARTS 1 & 2

AT

ANDERSON'S

(Opposite City Hall)

WORLD WIDE SPORT.

The first Oxford and Cambridge ski race, which Oxford won by 23 points to 13, was held at Wengen (Bern) when teams of five from each University competed over a course from Scheidegg to Wengen.

A point of considerable interest to golfers, golf clubs and caddies has just been decided by the Felix-Bowe Bench, who convicted in a case in which a caddie received unemployment pay from a local Labour Exchange and simultaneously

worked for payment as a golf caddie.

The conference of the International wrestling unions has been fixed for March 3 at Stockholm. The world's wrestling championships will be decided in days. Invitations have been sent to Scandinavian and Baltic countries and to England, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, and other countries.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

AGAPENOR 23th Feb. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 PYRRHUS 7th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 GLAUCUS 15th Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

ELPENOR 27th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 EUMAEUS 4th Mar. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

IXION 24th Feb. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 TALHYBIUS 14th Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

NINGCHOW 2nd March, via Suez
 AJAX 10th March, via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR 5th Mar. for Shanghai
 PYRRHUS 7th Mar. for Singapore & London
 MENTOR 21st Mar. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

From CALCUTTA & STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo for Hongkong per

s.s. "LAISANG"

are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be overcarried and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting Insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

General Managers.

Friday, 20th. February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA"

The Consignees of cargo on this steamer are hereby notified that owing to their failure to accept their cargo that arrangements for discharge have been made and that they will be held responsible for the demurrage, lighter charges, expense of placing in warehouse, storage and all other charges incidental thereto, also the cargo will be handled and stored at owners risk.

No Free Storage will be allowed and storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after February 22nd. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and none will be entertained if presented later than two weeks from February 22nd 1922.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

U.S.S.B. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 20th. February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "PELEUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Singapore and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd. Feb., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

S.S. "BENRECH" From LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions cargo for Hongkong is being carried on to Shanghai where it will be landed and whence it will be returned to Hongkong when conditions at this port permit.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance, etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th. Feb., 1922.

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

A Question for Business Men

Sir Frederick Butler, of the Department of Overseas Trade, in an address at Hull on the work of British Consuls abroad, said that wherever there were British people there were British interests to be looked after, and no Government could afford to neglect those interests. In all the principal towns and ports we wanted British representatives in addition to the British mission in the capital.

There was nothing which affected the British subject abroad which might not properly come in the cognizance of the British Consul in that country. Among other duties, a Consul had very difficult responsibilities under the Merchant Shipping Act. He had to see to the clearance of ships and a thousand and one highly technical things. He had to look after any British residents in his district; to register births, marriages, and deaths; and to attend to travellers. He had to get commercial intelligence for the use of men who were doing business for this country.

THE NEW POLICY.

He admitted that in pre-war days the function of supplying commercial intelligence was rather a "Cinderella" function; but there had been a great improvement since 1917, and to-day the deliberate policy of the Consular service was to put the function of commercial intelligence right in the forefront of a Consul's duties. New traditions were springing up in the Consular service, and new men coming into it were trained to look upon commercial intelligence as first among their many duties.

One of the most difficult questions to answer in connection with the Consular service was the question: "Why do we put our trading interests in the hands of foreigners?" Before the war every full-time member of the Consular service was a British subject; but nowadays a Consul must not only be a British-born subject, but both his parents must be British-born.

They were always being told to put business men into the service; but he was convinced on financial and practical grounds that what they wanted for commercial intelligence work was not business experts, but men who had been trained to think of the problems that the business man wanted solving. Two years ago it was a miserably ill-paid service, but after a severe struggle they had got greatly improved rates of pay.

Referring to the allegation of foreigners doing the work of British Consuls, he said that there were spread over the world about 410 whole-time Consular officers, and this service had had to be eked out by between 200 and 600 unalarmed Vice-Consuls. Whenever they could find a British subject, no foreigner was taken for the unsalaried Consular offices, and there was no German in the service to-day. It was against these unsalaried Consuls that all these allegations had been made, and they had never been made against permanent British full-time Consuls.

He concluded his address by a reference to the threat to the Consular service by the Geddes Economy Committee, and observed that the people who had to say whether the British Consular service was useful or not were the business men. The Geddes Committee ought to ask the various bodies and organisations of commercial men how they viewed the service, and by this judgment they should stand or fall.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOLLER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 IN.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG

TELEPHONE NO. 22

CALL PLAS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

CHINA'S LUCK.

Everybody Seeing It but China.

It is safe to assume that nearly every foreign resident in China is now convinced that from China's point of view the Pacific Conference in Washington has been a marked success. Through the good offices of the British and American delegations many of China's wrongs at the hands of Japan have been righted, many unexpected concessions and restitutions have been drawn from Japan and many substantial—because tangible—guarantees have been given of the continued interest of the Powers in China's integrity. writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert to the N. C. Daily News from Peking.

Perhaps no more substantial guarantee exists than the present unequivocal attitude of the Powers towards the high jinks of the Japanese military in Siberia. The Shantung settlement embracing the return of the Customs to Chinese control unconditionally, affording the Chinese an opportunity to purchase the German interest in the railway and to buy all the Japanese public property in Tsingtao at part cost, and to take over all German public property free of charge, the end of the Japanese monopoly upon Shantung coal, the stipulation that extensions of the Shantung line are to be financed by the international consortium and not by Japan alone—this settlement apparently designed to break Japan's political as well as commercial hegemony in the province of Shantung, is as all-embracing as the most ardent Sinophile could desire.

CHINESE APATHY.

Most of us have been China's partisans in all discussions of the Shantung question since 1914, and we are consequently inclined to rejoice. The astonishing part of it is that we find ourselves rejoicing, not with the Chinese but for them. A certain influential American journal wired to its representative in China when the Shantung settlement became public in China asking for a detailed report upon the reaction to the publication of the terms of the settlement in China. The correspondent could not find any. There has not been time yet to hear how the more demonstrative Yangtze Valley and the

still more vociferous South are taking the news, but in Peking the whole adjustment of the Shantung issue, running through many days of cheering reports from Washington, has received less publicity in the native press than the elections of the new directorate of the Bank of Communications. Since there have been no unfavourable comments and no student demonstrations it is safe to assume that the settlement is satisfactory at any rate. But those who expected public rejoicings, cries of victory in the press or expressions of gratitude to the Powers which, much more than the Chinese delegation, have rescued China's cause from despair, are disappointed. Of course China has got no more than her abstract rights and perhaps not all of them, but she has got a great deal more than she has earned by her own efforts as a nation or by the efforts of any class of her people.

THE OPTIMIST.

One venerable financier in Peking has been expressing the belief these last few days that, since the Powers had imposed new responsibilities upon China, it would be the turning-point in her national career and that the best elements in the nation would respond to shoulder these responsibilities. It seems to the casual observer, however, that if no element is sufficiently interested in these responsibilities to remark upon them when they are announced coincidentally with a pronounced diplomatic victory, there is little hope of a response when the novelty of the situation wears off.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segment is totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing & refracting opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their specialty.

IRON DEPOSITS.

Ex-Diplomat Declares Japan Holds Two-Thirds.

Mr. Lu Chung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Japan, (who is styled by the Chinese students throughout the country as one of the three principal "national traitors" of China and whose recent tentative appointment to the post of director-general of the Peking Municipality and Taxes roused such a storm of protest from General Wu Pei-fu and others that the Government was forced to give up the proposal), has sent in an interesting memorial to the Cabinet concerning the successful development of the Lung-Yen iron deposits.

According to Mr. Lu, the iron deposits at Lungwan and Yentungshan, on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, were granted to a joint Sino-Japanese corporation in 1913 with the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank of Peking as its principal shareholder while the Chinese interests are represented by Mr. Lu Chung-yu and Mr. Tsao Yulin and the corporation began its activities in the fifth year of the Chinese republic. With a capital of five million dollars and after five years hard working, the corporation is making satisfactory results.

MR. LU LOOKS FORWARD

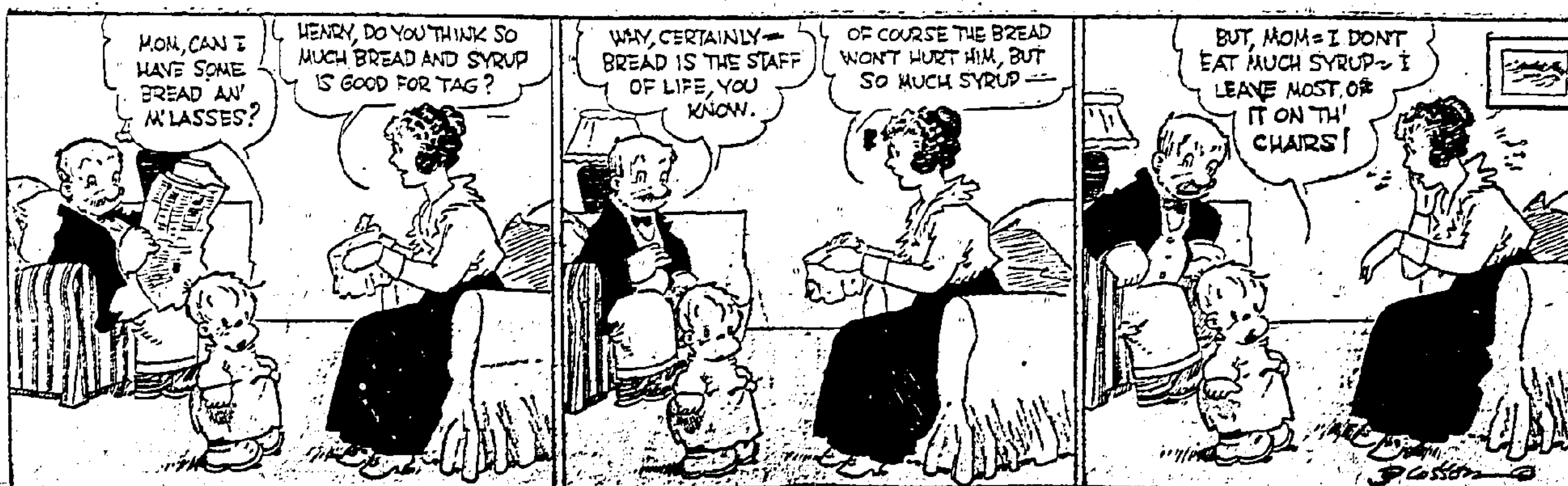
Mr. Lu says that with the possible exception of the Hanyehping and the Fenghuangshan iron mines, whose ores are reported to be better than those of the Lungwan and the Yentungshan mines, the latter can be regarded as the best mineral producing belt of North China including the iron deposits in Shansi and Honan so that he entertains great prospects for the future development of his mines. Mr. Lu adds that according to the reliable reports of foreign and Chinese mining engineers, there are about two hundred million tons of iron ores under his management and he is endeavoring his utmost to secure new machinery from Japan and the United States for the erecting of more modern furnaces and iron ore smelters.

In addition to these, the corporation has purchased a great tract of land in the vicinity of Shihchinsan, about twenty miles from Peking, for the site of an iron factory and also factories for the manufacture of cement and coke in some future date.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Truth Will Out

BY BLOSSER



CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Champagnes produced. It invariably figures in the Menus at State Banquets, Civic functions, Regimental Dinners, and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe, America, India and the Colonies.

Sole Agents:—

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS

TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922.

IRELAND'S NEED.

"Save us from our self-styled friends" must be the cry to rise from the heart of Erin in these latter days. Ireland's evil genius still pursues her, though there are reasons for expecting that the malevolent influence will be overcome, by step step, as sheer common-sense and self-interest weigh down the forces of unreason. After years, or rather centuries, of strife, the representatives of Britain and Ireland, following negotiations so protracted that they looked like becoming hopeless, gratified all open-minded men by reaching a settlement of one of the most perplexing problems ever to engage the minds of statesmen. This view of the case is warranted by the approbation of practically the whole civilised world. If it be said that this is Ireland's own affair, in which she is entitled to take her stand quite independently of what the world at large thinks (a somewhat extreme position), the case for the treaty, judging by the available evidence, remains good, or rather overwhelming.

From the day on which the settlement was announced, when a huge concourse in Dublin broke out into fervours of joy, proofs have been gathering that the bulk of the Irish people, left to themselves, are ready to acclaim the settlement. Many public bodies and public meetings have passed resolutions in this sense, which is additionally significant having regard to the risk of intimidation and violence from the extremists. Dissentients among the masses there doubtless are, men who, having imbibed the republican dogma, turn a deaf ear to every appeal to reason. That their proportion is large appears decidedly improbable, for, with every encouragement from the violent wing of Sinn Féin, it is a very remarkable circumstance that we read of few, if any, popular demonstrations against the treaty. The British Press doesn't report them, perhaps we shall be told. Neither do the American correspondents, nor any others, from which it is a natural inference that no such demonstrations, at any rate on any large scale, have taken place.

The trouble proceeds from a group headed by two irreconcilables neither of whom is an Irishman. One is that semi-Spanish gentleman Mr. de Valera; the other is that singular character Mr. Erskine Childers, an Englishman who, having suddenly developed a strange antipathy to his own country, outwits even the average hostile Sinn Féiner in his opposition to the treaty. Without Messrs de Valera and Childers there would doubtless have been some opposition to the treaty, but it is at the instigation of these non-Irishmen that numbers of Sinn Féiners have aligned themselves against the settlement in a degree that places it in some jeopardy. No organ has championed Ireland's rights more consistently than the *Freeman's Journal*, yet this is what the publication feels constrained to say in relation to the arrogant leaders of the extremists: "The Irish people will not find in Mr. de Valera's publications (i.e., his alternative schemes) any justification for his attempt to divide the nation in the crisis of its fate. His alleged alternative is no alternative. Apparently Mr. de Valera cannot forgive the Irishmen who made the Treaty for their success. For this reason he is ready to sacrifice the country. He has not the instinct of an Irishman in blood. It is the curse of Ireland that its unity should be broken by such a man, acting under the advice of an Englishman who achieved fame in the British Intelligence Service. This document is largely the work of Lieutenant-Commander Erskine Childers. The Irish people must stand up, and begin their freedom by giving their fate into the hands of their own countrymen." That is the plain truth of the position, whatever the Ardfeis or any other so-called National Convention may say.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Mr. Churchill Cornered?

We are a trifle curious to know upon what aspect of the *mai tai* question Mr. Churchill desires to correspond with the Governor of Hongkong. He asks for a postponement of further questions on the subject for that particular purpose, adding that he is "not entirely satisfied with the gist of questions and answers in the House of Commons." Exactly what that phrase means we do not know, but it is evident that Mr. Churchill wishes a temporary let-up on the queries which have been fired at him in such rapid succession of late. It almost looks to us as though the Secretary of State for the Colonies is being gradually cornered by these insistent M.P.s who have lent their support to the anti-slavery campaign at Home, and that he wants a little breathing space in which to think out some method of satisfying the campaigners. It can scarcely be that H.E. the Governor will be able to throw any fresh light on the subject, as his views have doubtless long since been forwarded to the Colonial Office.

A Growing Movement.

One thing is certain—namely, that the little group of people, led by Commander and Mrs. Haselwood, who were at first regarded as vulgar cranks, have succeeded in enlisting a big circle of influential folk in the movement they have espoused, and they are causing the Government a deal of heart-burning. Official quibbling and hair-splitting on this question have only served to add zest to the movement for the abolition of a system which is too closely allied to slavery to be viewed with unconcern. We may be sure that the campaigners will not rest satisfied until they have moved the Imperial authorities to look much more closely into the subject, and at any rate secured a decided modification in the practice of buying and selling human beings.

The Drama of Life.

Absorption in love led to a Chinese being sentenced to three months' imprisonment on Tuesday, which affords a curious little study in cause and effect, the prisoner being quite a distinct person from the admirer. Of course, three-cornered affairs are common enough in the sentimental world, but in this case the circumstances had no relation to the "eternal triangle." Let us introduce the *dramatis personae*:

Chinese Youth as The Ardent Beholder.

Chinese Maiden as The Adored One.

Another Chinese as The Light-Fingered One.

Eagle Eye—a District Watchman.

In Act I the scene is laid in Temple Street, where the Ardent Beholder stands wrapt as might a Buddhist votary, only that his worship is not of Gautama, but of a beautiful maiden in (we surmise) black trousers—whether the Adored One is standing *vis-a-vis* or is only discerned in the office history recordeth not. In Act II appears Another Chinese, expert in the transference of unconsidered trifles. Still the Ardent Beholder continues to gaze, all oblivious to the presence of the Light-Fingered One, until his headgear is whisked off with the adroitness of a professional prestidigitateur. Whether the Ardent Beholder, disturbed in his worship, returns to earth, history again sayeth not, but a second beholder, Eagle Eye, earning his bread as district watchman, sprightly moves to vindicate the majesty of the law. All that remains then is Act III, scene of the Police Court, where a matter-of-fact Magistrate disposes of the case with the aforesaid sentence, seemingly unaccompanied by any rattan-brandishing, yet, as we may opine, with justice satisfied at three months' imprisonment for grabbing a tinsorial ornament of perhaps respectable antiquity. Does the light-fingered one harbour a grievance against the ardent youth, whose absorption offered the temptation?—or is he sore over the beautiful maiden, but for whose charms there would have been no absorption?

"SALT OF THE EARTH."

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson speaking at Belfast, said if the private soldier was not the salt of the earth then there was no salt of the earth. He appealed to trades unions and employers to stretch a point and help disabled soldiers.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE OF OUR ILLUSIONS IS THAT THE PRESENT HOUR IS NOT THE CRITICAL, DECISIVE HOUR. WRITE IT ON YOUR HEART THAT EVERY DAY IS THE BEST DAY IN THE YEAR.—Emerson.

The Rev. C. C. Porri is to give an address on Alexandria (Egypt) at the Tsikoo Club to-morrow night.

Yesterday's health return shows three fatal cases of plague and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All were Chinese.

In a fight at Samsipo, a Chinese was so severely wounded in the head that he had to be removed to hospital. The assailant escaped.

A pedestrian had a narrow shave from being knocked out for the full count in Ice House Street about noon to-day. A piece of the cornice of one of the buildings came away and crashed to the ground almost at his feet. Quite a crowd collected to see what all the noise was about, but as there was no further excitement, they soon dispersed.

Madame Lottie Gordon informs us that in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in April next, she is writing, and has almost completed, an "Ode of Welcome" (words and music by herself) entitled "We Welcome Thee." It is possible that arrangements may be made to have it sung here on the day of His Royal Highness's arrival.

It is reported that some of the members of the Chamber of Commerce in Canton, sympathise with the idea of rendering financial support to the Northern Expeditionary army. A suggestion will be submitted by them to the Chamber that every business shop and dwelling house in the city should be requested to subscribe one month's rent to make up the fund. It is expected in this way that more than \$2,000,000 will be raised immediately.

The World Theatre has a special attraction beginning to-morrow night. It is "Sex," one of the finest dramas ever screened, in which Louise Glauk takes the leading role. What is there to guarantee the happiness of man and woman who have pledged their love by the giving of a ring? And what is it that often causes that binding ring to break and to sever the relationship? The photo-play, "Sex," gives the answers to these and other queries. The film is magnificently arranged in a most attractive setting and it should draw big houses.

When a Chinese boy was brought up before the Magistrate this morning, on a charge of snatching an ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Hollywood Road yesterday, he said that he accidentally knocked it off the woman's head. As the evidence given by the constable showed that the ornament was picked up at a distance of about a hundred yards from where the woman stood, Mr. R. E. Lindell asked: "Is this the best excuse you can think of? Do you mean to tell me that the ear-pick flew about for a hundred yards? Six months' hard labour and twelve strokes."

Four exhibits, produced as evidence in a case before the Magistrate this morning were designated "A," "B," "C," and "D." Exhibit "B" was a live hen, which, since the numbering of the exhibits, had laid an egg. The problem which the harassed Inspector in charge of the case had then to solve was: How should he number this exhibit which had so unexpectedly turned up? To give the egg the designation of "E" would not be appropriate, as, in reality, it sprang from "B." Our reporter came to the rescue with the suggestion that the egg be given the designation of "B1." Needless to add, this way out of the predicament was gratefully adopted by the officer, and when the case came up before the Magistrate later in the day, the newly-laid product had a tag stuck to it which read—"B1."

10,000 VOLT SHOCK.

At Barged power station John Davies, an electrician, received a shock of 10,000 volts. He was taken to hospital in a critical condition.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

World Tour In Racing Yacht.

THE "FIDRA" IN HONGKONG.

One of the most interesting vessels to visit Hongkong for some time is the *Fidra*, a forty-four ton sailing yacht in which a number of Swedes are making a two-year voyage round the world. Yesterday afternoon the Captain was good enough to show a *Telegraph* reporter over the tiny vessel and tell him of some of the little craft's adventures. The vessel was on the slips at Kowloon Dock when the pressman went aboard and, as she was just about to leave for Wanchai Bay, he enjoyed a short trip in her, crossing the harbour.

The *Fidra* was originally a Cowes racing yacht. She was built at Southampton for the Earl of Dunraven in 1896. The *Fidra* is constructed of oak, on a steel frame. Her length is 101 feet, beam 18.6 feet, she is 44 tons net and 73 tons gross and is fitted with a 60 h.p. Kelvin auxiliary engine. She was purchased in 1919 by Lieut. Sune Tamm, of the Royal Swedish Navy, (who is at present in command of her) and his brother.

The yacht was taken to Sweden in May 1920, and after being in the hands of the naval yards there, for the purpose of making a few slight alterations, on Sept. 25th, 1920, the two owners, accompanied by three naval officers and another friend, set out on their tour round the world. They took with them as crew six Swedish naval ratings, one of whom had to be left at Yokohama owing to sickness.

Visiting Cowes, the voyagers then set sail for Madeira. After Madeira they touched at Santa Cruz and Tenerife and after calling at ports in Brazil, visited Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. Rounding Cape Horn, they made their way along the coast of Chile, touched at Easter Islands, called at Papesti and, visiting the Marquesas, went to Honolulu; from there to Samoa and Fiji and on to the New Hebrides. They put in at Yokohama and from there came on to Hongkong.

The most unpleasant experience to befall the adventurers was during a storm off the south coast of Japan, on Feb. 7th. That night they encountered the roughest weather they had experienced during the voyage. Heavy seas broke over the tiny craft's bows, buffeting her in all directions and tossing her about as though she were a cork. The decks were continually awash and one gigantic wave swept the foc's'le hatch away as if it were so much matchwood, cutting it off clear at the deck. The cutter was torn from the davits and hoisted across the saloon skylight and the miniature deckhouse was filled right up with sea water, but the hatch kept any from getting below into the living quarters. The helmsman was twice nearly swept overboard, and the storm was so severe that it began to get doubtful whether the voyagers would ever see land again. Oil bags were thrown over the side. This helped things considerably, and after much anxious battling with the elements, the danger passed away.

Another rather unpleasant experience was when the vessel was just outside Yokohama and collided with a motor boat. The bulwark was torn off for some distance and the rigging badly damaged, and they had to put back to port to get it repaired.

In Hongkong the yacht was burgled and a number of things stolen. On Monday night the officers and crew retired to sleep, leaving a Chinese watchman on guard. They were awakened about two o'clock by a noise on deck. Going up, they found the watchman apparently in a very disturbed state of mind. He said ten men had come aboard in three sampans. They caught hold of him, put his head in a sack so that he could not shout out; meanwhile some of the numbers looked round to see what they could take away. Three sails and a cover were found to have been stolen. The matter has been put into the hands of the police.

Lieut. Tamm said he intends to sail to-day. They are going to Singapore, Colombo, Suez and, touching at England, will then return home, endeavouring to finish the tour in two years.

A rather interesting fact in connection with the yacht is that her boom was the one used in the Swedish frigate *Vanadis* which cruised around the world in 1833-85, during which time she also visited Hongkong.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Captain T. W. Pickard, of the *Whangpu*, is on reserve. Captain E. L. Jones, from reserve, has gone master, *Whangpu*. Captain N. H. Leith, from reserve, has gone master *Kiangsu*. Mr. E. H. Histed, second officer, *Chinhu*, is on reserve. Mr. D. Wilson, second officer, *Kiangsu*, has gone second officer, *Taming*. Mr. H. Appleton, chief officer, *Whangpu*, is on leave. Mr. J. M. Hopkins, chief officer, *Yunnan*, has gone chief officer, *Whangpu*. Mr. C. Mather, chief officer, *Chenau*, is on leave. Mr. A. Fillingham, chief officer, *Fengtien*, has gone chief officer, *Shuntien*. Mr. A. Robertson, chief officer, *Wuchang*, has gone chief officer, *Fengtien*. Mr. N. Pinkney, chief officer, *Shuntien*, is on reserve. Mr. L. W. Harrison, second officer, *Kwangse*, has gone second officer, *Ngankin*. Mr. St. J. H. Curtis, second officer, *Ngankin*, is on reserve.

Mr. D. Kern, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, *Sunning*. Mr. I. Roberts, chief engineer, *Shengkong*, has retired. Mr. A. Hamilton, chief engineer, *Suiyang*, has gone chief engineer, *Shengkong*.

Mr. P. A. Maitland, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, *Kwangse*.

Mr. M. G. Sinclair, from reserve, has gone third engineer, *Tungchow*.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, from reserve, has gone second engineer, *Whangpu*.

Mr. A. H. McGregor, second engineer, *Whangpu*, has gone supply second engineer, *Sunning*. Captain J. R. Reid, of the *Luenho*, is on reserve.

Captain J. M. Wright, from reserve, has gone master, *Luenho*. Captain J. Jackson, from leave, has gone master, *Suiwo*.

Mr. J. W. Best has been appointed second officer, *Suiwo*. Captain A. S. Woodgett, from leave, has gone master, *Fausang*.

Mr. Tolly, from leave, has gone chief officer, *Loongwo*. Mr. R. G. Palmer, acting chief officer, *Loongwo*, has gone supply second officer, *Hangsang*.

Mr. J. H. Smith, supply second officer, *Hangsang*, is on reserve. Mr. W. Brewer, from leave, has gone chief officer, *Fausang*. Mr. T. A. Lupton, from leave, has gone second officer, *Fausang*. Mr. W. McAllen has been appointed third officer, *Fausang*. Mr. R. Bates has been appointed supply second officer, *Fausang*.

Mr. J. Henderson has been appointed supply third engineer, *Wingsang*.

Mr. D. O. Tilburn, second engineer, *Luenyi*, is on leave. Mr. J. R. Seed, from reserve, has gone second engineer, *Luenyi*.

Mr. R. E. Laker, from leave, has gone second engineer, *Suiwo*. Mr. A. Connal, third engineer, *Esang*, is on leave. Mr. C. C. Meldrum, fourth engineer, *Fausang*, has gone third engineer, *Esang*.

Mr. P. Yeffoff, second officer, *Yushun*, is on reserve. Mr. S. M. Copp, from reserve, has gone second officer, *Yushun*.

Mr. J. McA. Farquhar, chief officer, *Kiangsu*, has gone chief officer, *Hsinching*.

Mr. C. Handrikson, from leave, has gone chief officer, *Kiangsu*. Mr. E. Holms, third engineer, *Hsinchang*, has gone third engineer, *Hsinchi*.

The yacht will make a speed of 12 miles an hour in a decent breeze and the engines are seldom used. Lieut. Tamm spoke very highly of his little craft and said she was a real testimonial to Southampton yacht building. He also speaks very highly of the crew, who have given no trouble whatsoever the whole time. The cruise was mostly for pleasure but partly for the sake of the experience. Lieut. Tamm said. They have had the experience but the pleasure part of the programme is more doubtful, and he certainly does not consider this part of the world ideal for yachting.

The interior of the yacht is the most cosy and compact place imaginable. For a small ship's quarters, a typical ship's quarters in miniature. Aft that is the store room and a tiny but businesslike looking galley. Midships is the saloon which, though necessarily small, looks very inviting and comfortable. The cabins are on the port and starboard sides and aft. The engine is midships and there are provision holds and water tanks under the living quarters.

Lieut. Tamm said he intends to sail to-day. They are going to Singapore, Colombo, Suez and, touching at England, will then return home, endeavouring to finish the tour in two years.

THE NEW COMMODORE.

Son of the Famous Cricketer.

Captain H. E. Grace, who has been appointed Commodore-in-charge at Hongkong, vice Commodore Bowden Smith, is the son of Dr. W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, a *Telegraph* representative was informed this morning. When the new Commodore will arrive is not yet known, and therefore neither is it known when Commodore Bowden-Smith will be leaving Hongkong. At the outbreak of war, Commodore Grace was a Commander on board H. M. S. New Zealand. He was appointed Captain in December, 1914, and served aboard various vessels during hostilities. In 1919 he took command of the new H.M.S. *Vindictive*, operating in the Baltic against the Bolsheviks during 1919 and 1920. He then went to the Admiralty in connection with the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control. It is from the Admiralty that he comes to Hongkong.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Small-pox Epidemic Checked.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The small-pox epidemic has been checked. The Health Department announces that no cases have been reported amongst the foreign population within the past week—the first time since November. The disease still persists among the Chinese, there being twelve deaths during the past week.

The Washington Ball.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. A thousand people attended the Washington Ball in the Town Hall, which was the biggest social event in the history of the American colony.

Y.M.C.A. Drive.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The Y.M.C.A. has passed the \$30,000 mark in its annual drive for \$60,000.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The County of Clare, which has given a lead for peace to its own members—for Mr. de Valera "represents" the county in the Dail and one of its divisions in the House of Commons—led the way in another matter nearly a century ago. Before the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed Clare had elected a Roman Catholic to sit in the House of Commons, and when the disability was finally removed he took his seat in 1829—the first Roman Catholic M.P. in Ireland since 1589.

Baffin's Land, if Stefansson's prediction come true, will soon supply the world with cheap reindeer meat. If only the world will eat it, then down will go the price of beef and mutton. Reindeer tongues are now and again on the market and make excellent fare, but here, at any rate, much prejudice will have to be overcome before the rest of the flesh finds many buyers. Even when cheap, venison is but little in demand, and the new venison Stefansson promises us is said to have a musky flavour.

Paris is standing on its head with joy, so to speak; while London is almost indifferent to the fact that the tercentenary of the birth of Moliere has arrived states a Home paper. In the French capital some 25 plays are being produced and not one place of entertainment is forgetting to celebrate the memory of its supremest genius. Even the buffoon at the cafe chantant is appearing in his or that comic character from the Moliere plays. Quietly, solemnly, the British Museum is arranging its forthcoming exhibition in tribute to Poquelin de Moliere. A number of rare and early editions of the *Plays* and *Poems* have been taken out from store, to be placed on exhibit in the King's Library. They will thus represent the fine collection of 800 volumes of Moliere indexed in the general catalogue. To these some interesting prints of the poet-player are added, and in the same glass case the one autograph signature possessed by the Museum—a great literary treasure.

THE HONG MOH WRECK.

Presentation to Capt. Turnbull.

A very pleasant and interesting luncheon was given on the 16th inst. by Mr. E. F. Mackay, in the big dining room at the top of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's building, at Shanghai, in honour of Captain R. Turnbull of the C.N.S. Shansi, and for the presentation to Captain Turnbull of the medal conferred on him by Lloyd's for the gallant work done by the Shansi at the wreck of the Hong Moh on March 4, 1921.

Judge Skinner Turner, in making the presentation, said—

"Among the various duties that fall to my lot as Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China is to sit in the Admiralty Court and from time to time to listen to tales of the disasters of the seas and the perils of those who pass thereon on their lawful occasions. But these are often lightened and brightened by tales of bravery and heroism displayed by seamen of all nations and all services towards those in need of help. And such a tale of disaster was heard here when the story of the wreck of the Hong Moh reached us last March. How many lives were lost on that occasion I know not; but I do know that the toll would have been far greater but for the assistance rendered by the crews of three ships: the C.N.S. Shansi, H. M. S. Foxglove and H. M. S. Carlisle."

"First to arrive on the scene was the str. Shansi, an ordinary China coaster, manned by seven European officers and some 10 Chinese sailors and with no special appliances. Standing by for some 48 hours when the storm was at its worst, Capt. Turnbull and his men succeeded in rescuing some 40 souls; and they only left the scene when they could do no more. They then went to Swatow to send out the wireless messages that brought further assistance. And it is to recognize that work that we are here today; and I regard it as a peculiar privilege that I have been asked to assist in presenting Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea was instituted in 1836 and I know it is much valued by sailors. For the work done and the gallantry displayed on this occasion the Committee of Lloyd's have already awarded six medals to the officers and men of His Majesty's ships; and I am proud in my capacity as Judge of a British Admiralty Court to have this opportunity of presenting a further medal to the sister service, the Merchant Marine."

"Captain Turnbull, on behalf of the Committee of Lloyd's and on the invitation of the China Navigation Company I have the greatest pleasure in handing you this medal as an honorary acknowledgment of the services rendered by you and the officers and men under your command on the occasion of the wreck of the ill-fated Hong Moh. I congratulate you all. You have added another page to the glorious records of the sea; you have proved the real kinship of men and the true brotherhood of seamen."

In his reply Captain Turnbull said that they would all understand that he was a proud man that day and he thanked their esteemed host for inviting them there. What the Shansi had done at the wreck of the Hong Moh was, no doubt, eclipsed by the doings of Foxglove and Carlisle, but she had done her best. Captain Turnbull excused himself from making a long speech. He was more at home on the bridge of a ship than in dining rooms and there were two things he hated, public speaking and public houses.

SALT REVENUE OVER 77 MILLIONS.

All Obligations Met.

Peking, Feb. 17. The net Salt Revenue, after meeting administrative expenses, paid in to the group banks in 1921 amounted to \$77,987,338, representing a decrease of \$1,076,355 as compared with 1920 and a decrease of \$2,618,665 as compared with 1919.

All obligations secured on the Salt Revenue were fully met and the surplus released to the Government in 1921 amounted to \$70,474,351 of which, however, some \$18,000,000, represent sums either retained locally or appropriated by the provincial or military authorities.

The decrease as compared with 1920 is explained by the facts that certain amounts, retained by the local authorities, had not been transferred to the Group banks by the end of the year, and also there was increased expenditure on compensation for the acquisition by the Government of certain

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their match against the H.K.C.C. on the latter ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.—S. H. Ismail (Captain), S. A. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail, R. Nazarin, O. Rumjahn, H. D. Rumjahn, A. R. M. Samy, N. B. Kitchell, A. H. Madar, F. M. Arculli & A. Kitchell. Reserve:—M. P. Madar.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS IN PEKING.

Address to Chinese Bankers.

Sir Charles Addis was the guest of the Chinese Bankers' Association on the 15th inst. at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, where he delivered a most interesting address. Sir Charles referred to the part education would play in the healing of the unhappy divisions in China, but contended that the unity which every sensible patriot desired would not come until public opinion was ready for it and that would not be until the intellectual classes and the business men had joined hands. He commented most favourably on the remarkable increase in the number and importance of native joint stock banks and their co-operation with public finance, and indicated the Consortium's readiness to finance constructive enterprises, while it was ready to co-operate with Chinese banks in finding a solution for China's side financial difficulties. But if the foreign and Chinese investor were to be attracted he must be satisfied that he would receive the interest on the due dates and the ultimate return of his capital.

NEED OF FOREIGN SUPERVISION. Since all experience of such transactions in China had shown that an effective degree of foreign supervision was indispensable, because China had not yet evolved a satisfactory system of control of public expenditure, he thought that the time had come for a frank exchange of views on this vital point, but he emphasized that such measures were merely temporary and would be relaxed as soon as possible.

Sir Charles Addis considered that the unification of the railway systems of China would be an important step towards co-ordination and consolidating the security which China had to offer for further borrowings.

TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES. Sir Charles added that he was leaving China with a profound impression of her tremendous possibilities, which, as never before, were opening up this wonderful country with its unrivalled and largely undeveloped resources, its virile and sober population, its capacity for self government, its traditions of law and order and its high standard of rectitude.

Sir Charles Addis concluded with the earnest wish that united China would assume the place among the nations to which she was called by her inherent greatness.

How to Gain Strength and Vigor Take Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS

Your health, strength and energy depend upon the condition of your blood. If you feel weak and out-of-sorts, if you suffer with indigestion, rheumatic pains, palpitations, sleeplessness, bad dreams, pains in the back, are anaemic, low-spirited, nervous and lacking in "go," the only way to set matters right is by building up your blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been world-famous as a Bloodbuilder and Nerve tonic for more years than most grown-up people can remember. They purify and enrich the blood, and make new, rich red blood at every dose. Let them begin to do this for you NOW. Your chemist sells them, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8.00 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

preferential rights of salt merchants and the purchase of property.

The actual collections in 1921 exceeded those of 1920. During 1921 the reserve in the group banks was increased from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

A Shanghai View.

The situation at Hongkong as regards the seamen's strike may be said to have undergone a change for the better, for although there has been no resumption on the part of the strikers, several vessels of considerable size have been enabled to sail within the last few days, the general situation is easier, and there is a brighter outlook all round.

What is a fact of first importance is that there appears little if any likelihood of the strike spreading to other ports, whether the dispute is settled at Hongkong in the near future or not. It is true that many of the seamen and labourers at Shanghai and other ports have expressed sympathy with the strikers, and some have gone to the extent of sending money to Canton to assist in the strike.

Whatever may be the cause, however, there seems little doubt that although many of the "Ningpo" seamen and labourers at Shanghai are in sympathy with the strikers, they are not disposed to assist their cause by ceasing work. It is probable that this is due to the seamen in northern ports having no organization such as have the Canton men, to their being not so much in a position to be influenced as a body from any outside source, and to the fact of the ever-present dislike of the "Ningpo" men for his compatriot from the South.

That the strike appears likely to be settled at an early date is due not so much to any weakening on the part of the strikers as to the efforts which have been and are being made by the shipping companies and others concerned to break the strike by the importation to Hongkong of seamen to man the vessels laid up and of labourers to work the cargoes in lieu of those who came out in sympathy with the seamen. Even now it is too soon to be sure that the strike will be broken by this means, but the utilization of outsides labour has considerably affected the cause of the strikers, and with more and more men being sent to Hongkong, from both Shanghai and the Philippines, this can only further weaken the prospects of the seamen getting all they are demanding.

Whatever may be the outcome of the dispute, it is undoubtedly that many of the present strikers will be out of employment, as some of the companies who have taken on Ningpo men or Filipinos have expressed themselves as being quite satisfied with the men and have further stated that they have no intention of re-starting the Canton men when the strike ends. Similarly with the striking coolies at Hongkong. Many other Chinese from the lower classes of profession have turned their hands to coolie work at the docks and finding this a better means of livelihood than their ordinary avocations, have expressed their determination to continue as dock coolies if possible.

The delegates of the Seamen's Union appear to be adopting an attitude much more reasonable than formerly and there seems no reason why the dispute should not be settled by arbitration at Hongkong, a policy which has hitherto been strenuously opposed by the Union. In view of the fact that the Hongkong Government had declared the Union to be an unlawful society, it is interesting to note that on February 7, the leaders of the Union, at Canton, expressed their willingness to proceed to Hongkong to discuss the matter with the owners, on condition of the Union office being opened again and a guarantee of freedom from arrest, as their appearance at a conference "as members of an outlawed society" would place them in a false position. The reply of the Governor of Hongkong was brief and pertinent. He suggested that they come as representatives of the seamen and not of the Union, and we understand that at the present time these leaders are in Hongkong on matters connected with the settlement of the strike.

The attitude of the Hongkong Government in declaring the Seamen's Union and certain guilds to be unlawful societies has come in for a certain amount of criticism from some quarters, on the grounds that such action was only "putting the strikers' backs up." But why? The Government is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the conduct of the strike, and the methods adopted by the strikers and their supporters in threats, intimidation and actual violence could only

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As Usual
TABLES MAY BE RESERVED.

have aggravated matters and brought into the question of the strike matters extraneous and irrelevant. No sensible person can truthfully say that the Hongkong Government has acted unfairly to either side, or taken any steps which would place the seamen or owners in a relatively disadvantageous position. That there was a great amount of intimidation there is no doubt, and it is equally certain that much of the intimidation was carried out by or on behalf of the members of the societies which the Government has outlawed. . . .

PUNISHMENT MUST FIT THE CRIME.

Allies and the German War Criminals.

A commission of Inter-Allied experts at Paris, asked by the Supreme Council to give its opinion on the judgment of the German Court on war criminals at Leipzig, has made its report. It finds unanimously that in nearly every instance the court has given no satisfaction, as it

has not made sufficient efforts to arrive at the truth.

Certain accused have been acquitted when they ought to have been condemned, and even in cases where the accused have been found guilty the penalty inflicted has not been adequate.

In the opinion of the Commission no useful purpose can be achieved by submitting new cases to the Leipzig court.

It is accordingly unanimously recommended that, in accordance with the Treaty, Germany should be required to deliver up the accused to the Powers for trial.

Sir Gordon Howart, Attorney-General, and Sir Ernest Pollock, Solicitor-General, represented Britain on the Commission.

The General Press protests energetically against handing the accused over to the Powers for trial.

RECORD RECORDERSHIP.

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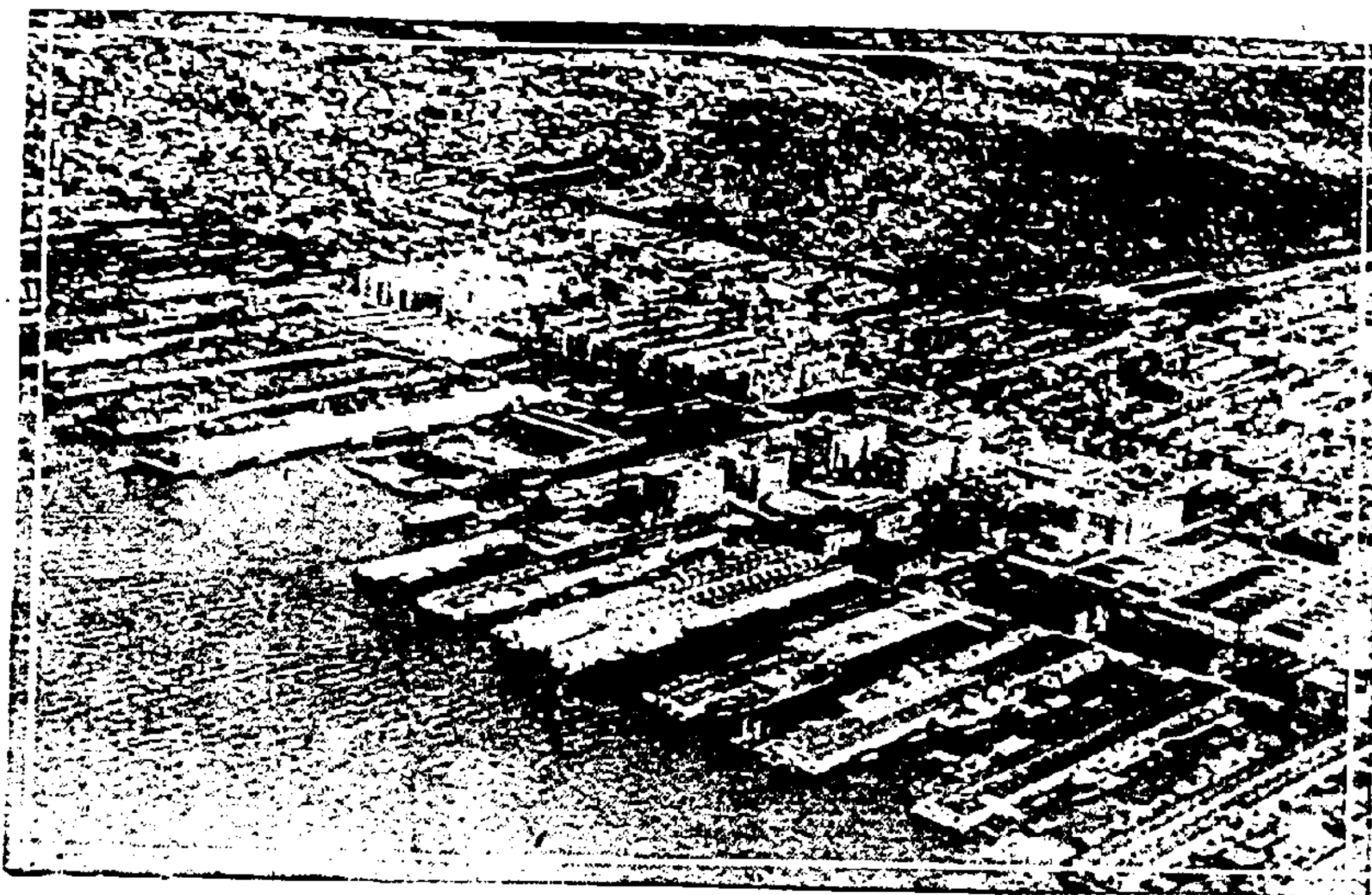
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CAMERA NEWS



Fritz Kreisler (the famous violinist) and his wife returning after a vacation abroad.



Waterfront of South Brooklyn as seen from the air, Bush Terminal in central foreground.



"Winter Blossom." That's what her Chinese name means. She is leading lady in "What-Ho, the Cook," by Gouverneur Morris. She was born in St. Louis, U.S.A.



The U. S. Secretary of War (Mr. Weeks) accepts the statue of Joan of Arc at the unveiling in Meridian Hill Park, Washington. It is a replica of the statue before Rheims Cathedral and was presented to the American Government by the Society of French Women of New York.



Anna May Wong. She has appeared in several movies in America. Her biggest role was in "Bits of Life."



Irish Guards dipping colours as the Royal Coach passed by at the recent opening of Parliament.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	1st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & B'way
KASHGAR	9,000	1st Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,700	31st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
KHIVA	9,000	15th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp
DEVANHA	8,000	29th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JANUS	5,000	23rd Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon via Singapore & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	6th Mar.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TAKADA	7,000	24th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
DEVANHA	8,000	26th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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KASHIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.

YUWA MARU Friday, 7th April at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, etc.

HARUNA MARU Friday, 3rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

KANO MARU Friday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU Sunday, 19th February.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TAKAMA MARU Monday 13th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TANIGO MARU Tuesday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.

NISSO MARU Tuesday, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETA MARU Wednesday, 22nd February.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

YANAGAWA MARU Friday, 3rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via SHANGHAI, PENANG & COLOMBO.

TSUBAKI MARU Friday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NISSO MARU Friday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YANAGAWA MARU Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

ATLANTA MARU Thursday, 2nd Mar. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

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Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tijmanoeck	Java	in port	—	Amoy/Shai
Samarinda	Java	in port	—	Amoy/Shai

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FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 23rd February.

S.S. "MERANO" Sailing on or about 13th March.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing end of March.

S.S. "MERANO" Sailing on or about 1st April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	arrived	28th Feb.

These dates cannot be relied on.

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City of Simla	Middle of Mar. M'les, L'lon, R'dam & H'burg
City of Calcutta	10th May

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Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	2nd March.
"GLENOLLE"	17th March.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. GLENSHANE	25th Feb.	GENOA, M'LES, L'DON & H'BURG
"GLENADE"	10th Mar.	GENOA, L'DON, H'BURG, A'WERP
"GLENAMOY"	24th Mar.	L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG, A'WERP
"GLENARA"	2nd Apr.	GENA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG
"GLENARIFFE"	18th Apr.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Vuensang	Satur. 25th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Walshong	" " " at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksang	" " " at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	Chunsang	" " " at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	" " " at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	" " " at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG". Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 25th Feb. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	26th Feb.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	Huichow	" " "
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming	" " "	" " "

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	W. C. Patmore	TUES., 21st Feb. at 1 p.m.

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S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 5th Mar.

MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 6th Mar.

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Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DECK CARGO RULES.

"Probably as a result of the Paris wreck, an important amendment has been made in the rules regarding passenger steamers to the effect that no deck cargo or fuel shall be carried on deck so as to obstruct free access to any hatch or bunker opening, and no such cargo shall be carried in such a position as to prevent the immediate closing of any opening to engine room or stokehole. The amendments come into operation as from Jan. 22."—Singapore Free Press.

SUBSIDIES FOR SHIPS.

A Washington message states:—President Harding has launched a campaign to establish the American merchant marine on a permanent basis. It is understood that he has approved a plan providing for direct subsidies to private owners. The money is coming from diverted customs receipts on goods carried in American bottoms. Also there will be indirect subsidies from the treasury and aid from the shipping board. The object is stated to be to put American operation on an even basis with British. The latter is taken as a standard of comparison, because it is nearest in competition and cost of operation.

LISBON SHIPPING DUES.

A Lisbon message of Jan. 4 states: The shipping industry, which is represented by large British interests here, has been thrown into great confusion by a Government decree, dated November 22, which was to have come into force with the New Year. The decree increases harbour dues 11 times, and foreign shipping has to pay 30 times as much as Portuguese. Energetic protests by the foreign Legations some weeks ago produced no result; commercial associations in Lisbon, Oporto, and Madeira also protested; while telegrams from Japan, the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark, and England have been received explaining that in all those countries foreign shipping pays the same dues as national shipping. In the eyes of expert legal opinion here the decree is unconstitutional. Moreover, under Portuguese law the consignee cannot be made responsible for ship dues, so that in the case of goods shipped shipowners would have no means of recovering the increased dues. The present position is that the decree is not being applied, but the threat which its existence constitutes is sufficient to dislocate trade, and it furnishes a striking example of how the instability of the Government reacts upon the vital interests of commerce.

EX-GERMAN LINERS FOR U.S.

The announcement is made that the American Ship and Commerce Corporation has purchased from the Royal Dutch Lloyd, of Amsterdam, the turbine triple-screw liners Brabantia and Limburgia, and will transfer them to the American flag. The vessels, which were completed in 1920, are of about 20,000 tons each, and have a speed of 17 knots. They are, it is stated, to inaugurate a high-class passenger service under the auspices of the United American Lines between New York, Channel ports, and Hamburg. Much surprise will be caused by the announcement that the Royal Dutch Lloyd have sold the two vessels, around which much controversy has centred, says the Times. Both vessels were built in Germany for the South American service of the Hamburg-America Line—the Brabantia, as the Senator William O'Neil, and the Limburgia, as the senator Johann Heinrich Burckard. They were sold to the Royal Holland Lloyd by the late Herr Ballin, chief of the Hamburg-America Line, in June, 1916. After the Armistice the transaction was not officially recognized by the Allies. Continued demands were made by the Allied Naval Armistice Commission to the President of the German Armistice Commission to surrender the vessels. These demands were ignored until it was declared, on behalf of Germany, that the ships, having been sold to a Dutch company, were not German but Dutch ships. The attitude of the Royal Holland Lloyd was that the Brabantia, the largest and fastest steamer in the company's service between Amsterdam and South America, had been sunk by a German torpedo in the North Sea, and that subsequently other of the company's ships were sunk; and that the company was therefore in urgent need of the ships for its South American trade. The Reparations Commission at last appeared to acquiesce in the transfer.

